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NICARAGUAN REBEL DISPUTES U.S. AIDE

Says There Was Only One Draft
on Anti-Sandinista Primer

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — A senior officer in the largest Nicaraguan rebel group today disputed White House explanations of a Central Intelligence Agency manual on guerrilla warfare. The booklet, prepared for Nicaraguan rebels, offers advice on how to kidnap and kill Nicaraguan Government officials.

On Thursday a senior White House official told reporters that the primer, which was made public this week, was a first draft that was later revised before distribution.

"Once it was seen," the official said, "everything that was not policy was deleted from it."

'Only One Draft'

But in an interview today, Edgar Chamorro, a director of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, who said he was in charge of publication of the primer, said: "No, no, no. That is not true. There was only one draft."

He added that the manual used in Nicaragua included all the material that was in the document made public this week.

Mr. Chamorro said that when he saw the published version of the manual, he was "shocked" by some of the contents, such as "the things about hiring criminals," and his staff began tearing pages from some of the books. "But the manual was already being distributed, and we couldn't get all the copies

back," he said. "We lost control."

The White House official also said Thursday, "The fact is that it surfaced and it was caught before anything serious happened."

But Mr. Chamorro said the manual was used to train dozens of guerrilla leaders for more than six months, through May of this year. "It was used like an instruction manual," he said.

The 42-page primer advises the guerrillas to hire professional criminals who can arrange the shooting deaths of fellow rebels so they will become martyrs for the cause. It advocates publicly executing selected Nicaraguan Government officials. And it explains how to blackmail Nicaraguan citizens who are initially unwilling to work for the anti-Sandinista cause.

'What You Do' in War

Mr. Chamorro said he did not know how much of the advice the Nicaraguan Democratic Force guerrillas had actually used. "But people were trained to do all that," he said, "and we thought most of it" was consistent "with what you do in a guerrilla war."

Mr. Chamorro, who left Nicaragua in July, now lives in Miami but remains one of seven directors of the Honduras-based group. The White House had no comment on his assertions.

Meanwhile, Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic Presidential nominee, called on President Reagan today to dismiss the Director of Central Intelligence, William J. Casey, before the final Presidential debate on Sunday, and he said the primer "is a violation of the law."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said today that President Reagan had not talked with Mr. Casey about the primer and had not asked him to resign. Asked if Mr. Reagan had seen the C.I.A. primer, Mr. Speakes said, "I don't think so."

On Thursday a White House official said Mr. Reagan had not known of the primer until he read a newspaper account of it on Wednesday.

Mondale's Viewpoint

Today, Mr. Mondale said, "I don't know which is worse, knowing what was going on or having a Government with no one in charge so that things like this could go on without the knowledge of our elected President."

On Thursday, the White House announced two investigations to determine if the C.I.A. acted improperly in preparing the primer. One investigation is to be conducted by the agency's Inspector General, the other by the C.I.A.'s advisory board. Today Mr. Speakes said he was not sure if either of them would be completed before the election.

The House Intelligence Committee is

also investigating the matter, as is the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

Today, two Democratic members of the House asked Attorney General William French Smith to conduct an inquiry to see if a special prosecutor should be appointed. In a letter to Mr. Smith, the two Democrats, George Miller of California and Thomas J. Downey of Long Island, wrote that the primer and a C.I.A. comic book suggesting how to commit sabotage "present serious questions regarding the potential criminal liability of those Central Intelligence Agency officials involved."

Separately, Sam Bouchard, a staff member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said today that the committee chairman, Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, "has asked the director for a full and complete report."

"He wants to know," Mr. Bouchard said, "was the C.I.A. involved in writing, preparing and distributing this manual?"

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, the deputy chairman of the Intelligence Committee, sent the C.I.A. a list of 14 questions today that the agency is to answer in a committee briefing on Monday.

Among the questions: "Who at C.I.A. headquarters was aware of the document? Were these individuals aware of the contents of the document? Where was the document written? By whom?"

The White House said Thursday that "the primer appears to be the product of a low-level contract employee of the C.I.A. working in the region."

Mr. Chamorro said an American whom he and other guerrilla officers assumed worked for the C.I.A. prepared the primer last October, with help from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force staff members in Honduras.

The man, whom Mr. Chamorro would not name, was said to be friendly with other known C.I.A. employees working with the guerrillas and frequently traveled to the United States.

Mr. Chamorro said the man was "older" and "had combat experience in Vietnam and Korea."

"He ate with us, worked with us," Mr. Chamorro said. "We trusted him. We liked him."

Mr. Chamorro said the man "first came in September" of 1983 "and helped us."

"He bought us public speaking equipment, speakers and cameras," Mr. Chamorro said. "And he helped us learn to speak in public, trained people in debate."

In October and November, the man began work on the manual with help from Mr. Chamorro and other guerrillas. "The material came from his personal notes," Mr. Chamorro said. "We translated those notes for him."